

<i>thoracicus</i> Melsh.	<i>bivittatus</i> Say
<i>aterrimus</i> Oliv.	<i>Lema sexpunctata</i> Oliv.
<i>quadriguttatus</i> Lec.	<i>Griburius scutellatus</i> Fab.

BRUCHIDAE

Bruchus pectoralis Horn

TENEBRIONIDAE

Diaperis maculata Oliv.

CISTELIDAE

Hymenorus pilosus Melsh.

MORDELLIDAE

<i>Anaspis rufa</i> Say	<i>intermixta</i> Helm.
<i>Mordellistena divisa</i> Lec.	<i>dimidiata</i> Helm.
	<i>Mordella discoidea</i> Melsh.

ANTHICIDAE

Sapintus pubescens Laf.

MELOIDAE

Epicauta marginata Fab.

**NEW VARIETY OF ANOPHELES PSEUDOPUNCTI-
PENNIS (DIPTERA, CULICIDAE).**

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The extensive distribution of *A. pseudopunctipennis* covering discontinuously the area occupied northerly by the West of the United States and southerly by the northern part of the Argentine Republic in connection with the fact that in some regions it was considered undoubtedly to be a dangerous carrier of malaria as against evidence brought against such a role, had long since presented the question as to whether under the name of *pseudopunctipennis*, there were indicated a number of varieties or genetically different species with unequal qualities in regard to transmission.

Vargas (1939) and Aitken (1940) applied the methods followed in the study of the eggs of the *Anopheles maculipennis* complex to the study of *A. pseudopunctipennis* eggs and were able to distinguish

the varieties: *typicus*, *boydi* and *franciscanus*. Now the author has found a new variety with eggs of the same general shape as those of the typical form but differing only in minor details. In the typical form the egg shows a distinct collar near the narrow end, both floats touch in the middle line, the float's length is more than 65 per cent of the total length of the egg and the number of frills is about 30. In *franciscanus* the float's length is about 55 per cent of the total length of the egg and the number of frills is about 11 or 14. In *boydi* the floats do not touch, there is only a fringe dividing the ventral and dorsal areas and no collar.

The new variety is distinguished in the egg stage by the shorter distance from the end of the float to the insertion of the egg's collar. In the typical form as is figured by Rozeboom (1937) and mentioned by Vargas (1939) the distance between the end of the float to the insertion of the collar is equal to 73.43 microns while in the present form there is scarcely half that distance, the floats almost touching the collar. The larval stage is characterized by the lack of the long, black tails of the postspiracular apparatus, and by the branched antennal hair present in most of the specimens. The adult females differ by having the distal end of the palpi black, in contrast with the white apex, as in all the recorded females of the typical form. Males show the mesosome with five pairs of small stems.

The new variety is present in the State of Chihuahua, Republic of Mexico, and was found covering an area of more than 150 square kilometers; it is present in the cities of Ciudad Juarez, Ciudad Guerrero, Madera, Chihuahua, General Trias and Mojaca Chico. It was the only *Anopheles* captured in the months of July and August of the present year. The adults, males and females, enter houses as well as stables. The larvae breed in sunlit streams and pools.

The variety was named after Dr. W. V. King of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture but since *kingi* is an African species of the genus *Anopheles*, subgenus *Myzomyia*, it is presented here under the name of *A. pseudopunctipennis* var. *willardi*. Cotypes in the collection of Dr. King and of the Instituto de Salubridad y Enfermedades Tropicales. A. Martínez Palacios collected all the specimens.

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